LATE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

eight of noble faculties matured by the most conte cultivation, of a man like the late Mr. LEGARE, is one of those mischances of life which at his lonely toil, to check the ardor of high public midable skill. pursuits; and teach to the most generous of passions-that of a great and just renown-the melancholy lesson of humility: how the studious watchdisciplined reason, the commanding and varied attainments, the minuter skill of technical learning in its details, and all that mighty and beautiful pile of thought and feeling which labor and the strenuous scarcely fail of achieving great things. love of high things can rear on the mind naturally great, may fall to the earth, like the commonest hovel; and just when the grandeur, the grace, and the solidity of the structure has begun to catch and to charm every eye, spread its ruins around. The great powers so lavishly given and so admirably improved have, by a cruel stroke of fate, been snatched away, when they had yet scarcely been felt by the country they seemed destined so much to adorn. He has been stricken down at the very threshold of FAME; and when we should have admired him, nothing is left us but to deplore.

Alas! what boots it with incessant care To ply the homely slighted shepherd's trade, And strictly meditate the thankless Muse Were it not better done, as others use, To sport with Amaryllis in the shade, Or with the tanges of Newra's hair? Fame is the spur that the clear spright doth raise (That last infirmity of noble mind) To scorn delights and live laborious days : But the fair guerdon when we hope to find And think to burst out into sudden blaze, Comes the blind Fury with th' accursed shears, And slits the thin spun life!

HUGH SWINTON LEGARE was sprung from that nonorable stock which has given South Carolina so many eminent names-her Huguenot population; whom attachment to religious freedom led to seek institutions which a philosopher had planned for the all his life, as but an utterer of harangues, because infant State in whose genial clime they found an image of their own. Settling there in the neighd of the now dismantled town of Derchesstors acquired respectable though not large estates in that quarter, where and in John's d, lay his patrimonial property.

oss of his father (who perished while d) left him-with a sister who died nother whom his own death leaves the last of he immediate w admirably she performed those duties, oyhood upward, bore him on through the successonsantly felt as one on whom Nature had lavished ats, and in whom art and labor would give to alents a very high perfection.

> er boyhood was committed to the instrucrtunate teacher, the Rev. Mr. WADeve) of Abbeville, and subse-

and which he for whose eant has foiled, by making however, before the dawn the past and its examples, not the headlong changes of the present or the wild guesses of the future.

The brilliancy of his academic performances there won him, at the very early age of eighteen, conception of no excellence that was to stop short dancy in the State. That being his chief practical rope-to learn a fashionable air, to talk of marbles Ton, the one matchless in a popular harangue, the and of canvass and of operas, to catch learning from cute with far higher advantage, of which his life ad never yet known any intermission, and from such as that of the Spartan, whose only was when he quitted the austere discipline ises of his city for the actual battle-field. His visit to Europe of some three years was spent and of Civil Law, in its University, and partly here he occupied himself with general of Southern Europe, all

beak and write, and of the finer literature; re in those purer th to ennoble litera-

come, at times, to sadden the enthusiast of letters delights, but an athlete of terrible strength and for- the encouragement of the rag and paper trade,

tional expectation of his friends and of the public, to have begun. which his reputed genius and his known habits Other powerful hands, however, upheld with him

and established pleaders, (such as Pettigru, King, graced the work. HAYNE, GRIMKE, and DRAYTON,) came more slowly, and even with some impediments from those impression that he who shines so much in these things is too fine and too lofty ever to be a skilful lawyers were ignorant of not to have great difficulty in convincing the public that he knew even as much and who are argued to be lawyers, chiefly because argument with the graces of elocution will usually pass, like PRESTON, for little better than a declaimer. HENRY, a man who never in his life made a speech for display or pronounced a word but such as powhe covered up what was to affect the understanding

it impossible for him ever to attain a graceful or an lightly under it. idewed care of that excellent mother expressive gesticulation. Yet, by a self-training to Heretofore he had chiefly cultivated, as to literawhich the famous one of Demosthenes was almost ture, that of the classic languages and of Southern nothing be vanquished these formidable disadvan- Europe-dialects of which the sweetness and wealth By the practice of every thing that could in elegant letters drew his preference. Now, how-strengthen his utterance, give him the command of ever, he fell upon German—with which his acits modulations, and improve his whole enunciation, quaintance was slight-determined to master the th sexes almost indispensable, was apparent in he absolutely created himself a voice the most pow- empire of learning which its writers form of theme singularly fine impulses which, from studious erful and one of the most perfect we have ever selves. This was the main occupation of his secheard. It became clear, musical, delicate, and true ond stay abroad, from which he returned an admirs of the school, the college, professional in its minutest intonations; while in its more vehe- rable German scholar. A part of his stay was also and public life; in all of which he made himself ment bursts of sound it grew capable of filling the devoted to a fresh course of Ancient Jurisprudence largest hall with thundering tones, to which we have and Roman and Civil Law, under the great Savigften felt the walls of a legislature ring and vibrate. NV, of whose matchless learning and abilities w He overcame, in like manner, or contrived to hide his bodily defects, so as to attain a command of gesture quite sufficient to second the beautiful recitalive of his voice and the play of features unusually hind him (as we have reason to know) among the striking-a noble and commanding countenance, learned and the diplomatic bodies with which he full of intellect and passion, and fit to mirror all that had held intercourse, an impression of abilities and

> ifter his coming to the bar, he was, by the admira | Congress from the Charleston district, and took aw. In this more liberal field, where intellectual terrible financial disasters which a reckless and political course, the questions which agitated his solid yet comprehensive manner in which he treat-State from 1824 to 1833-if, indeed, they can be ed the subject, the variety and nobleness of knowconsidered settled there even now; for as, in Vir- ledge with which he illustrated it, and the force as 98, at which none of them were present, but in truly masterly effort, fit to rank him among the very which it is highly advantageous for each politician greatest speakers of his day. It placed him, too, to prove to the people that if he had been there he openly in the Opposition, as of that seceding porwould certainly have been on that side which proved tion of the old Jackson party who, against the finanthe strongest, so it is now in Carolina, where all po- cial Jacobinism of the hard-money men, took the litical questions are discussed, not upon their own name of Conservatives-a mode of opinion to which merits, but upon some fancied relation, either we have already intimated that the mind and feelthrough the actors in them or through something ings of Mr. LEGARE tended in general. tion, that Mr. LEGARE called "a principle," to their great State Rights or of politics that comes down their way.,

Ours is a tale of Flodden field, And not a history.

however; and we need not here recite how the figh ot only the highest final honors of the collegiate began, in 1824, with the famous anti-Tariff, antiarse, but a reputation which already, before he Internal Improvement, and anti-Bank Resolutions duated, had fixed the eyes of his State upon of Judge WILLIAM SMITH, the Radical and State n, as one of whom the very highest hopes might Rights opponent of Mr. CALHOUN, at whom was safely be entertained. Filled, however, with the aimed the whole original move. For the moment it succeeded, and gave Judge Smith the party ascenof the noblest attainments that study could confer, aim, the leader paused there, and would have had countries where a maturer erudition flourishes, he the matter go no further; but he had set a stone rolspeedily went abroad, not for those empty purposes ling which was fated to crush him. Followers far which so often lead our travelled youth over Eu- abler and sincerer than himself-Cooper and Presother the most powerful pamphleteer of his timescontinued in the field and drove forward an agita-Cicerones and valets de place, and to investigate tion, which its immediate originator would in vain where clothes of the best fit or dinners of the most have calmed, and which (still more oddly) he whom exquisite skill may be found—but to plunge into it was meant to overthrow speedily joined, with his intenser pursuit of studies, which he could there friends! When he came in at one door, Judge Smith walked out at the other.

What followed we need not tell, beyond these earlier marches and counter-marches, which are litch it was destined never to seek a relaxation, the understood. The late Attorney General opposed, as well as we recollect, Judge Smith's resolutions; and (more consistent than either party) resisted the same doctrines when reduced, in 1828, to the single question of the Tariff-a waiver of two matters (the Bank and Internal Improvement) which had been originally thrown in only to embarrass Messrs. Calhoun and McDuffie, and which. indeed, as then scarcely any thing but speculative questions, might well have been omitted.

During the same period the conservative character of Mc LEGARE's politics displayed themselves with great lustre in the bold and able resistance which he made to an onset upon the stability and ence and poetry, independence of the State judiciary, against which which to form the the incompetence of a superannuated Judge had set on foot some of those wild and headlong notions of extreme change which every accidental inconvenience of a system is so apt in this country to

his general political theory was that of the

came from abroad; where he had made no step but that when, in 1828, the idea of a literary organ of! wards some addition to his knowledge-the com- these opinions was started, under the form of a ADDRESS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO mand of some professional attainment, or that of Southern Review, he lent it at once the zealous aid those nobler and more vigorous parts of scholarship of his high scholarship and abilities; contributing to which he sought not merely as accomplishments, it, indeed, a large part of the masterly articles which but as graces scarcely less necessary than strength adorned it, and which won it, while it continued to itself to that high career which he was preparing exist, a more brilliant reputation than any like pubhimself to tread. He returned to Charleston some- lication ever obtained in this country. On more what as Milo the wrestler might have done to the than one occasion nearly half the papers of the Re-Public Games of Italy from the palæstra of Greece- view were of his composition; and his, let it be renot an effeminate wanderer, unnerved by foreign collected, was none of that shallow facility, born for to bestow. The issues involved in it are of the highest mowhich writes fast in proportion as ill, and which these issues are two which ought to engross the care of the His return was of course met with all that addi- need never stop, simply because it had no occasion

abroad were fit to excite. Each gayer traveller, the honors of the Review-the various, the astute. ings of year after year, the accumulated knowledge, too, that came or wrote home, had been constantly the sententious Cooper, master of almost every the practised judgment, the fancy enriched with all marvelling at the progress of his mind and announc- part of science, of a great amount of literature, and that poetry or taste could supply of brightest, the ing some fresh acquirement that he had set about, giving life and force to every thing he touched, by some new accomplishment that he had mastered. the epigrammatic conciseness and liveliness of his It was felt, then, that here was a man whose rare style; the ingenious and able ELLIOTT the elder: natural powers, perfected by a discipline so severe the curious and elegant skill of the accomplished and animated by such vigorous purposes, could and lamented Norr in literary antiquities and history; these, with occasional efforts of the vehement Pausing, however, not one instant to enjoy, in McDuffie, of the rare legal ability and wit of Perthe circles of an elegant and cultivated city, the TIGRU, the sense and exactness of MITCHELL KING. foretaste of that broader reputation which he must the mathematical analysis of WALLACE, the laborious now have felt himself capable of grasping, he at scholarship of HENRY, with now and then a paper once entered upon the practice of the law; distin- from more youthful or less marked contributors guishing himself, from the first, by the richness and whom we need not name, made up together an arforce of his oratorical powers, his command of the ray of talent such as the South has never, on any theoretic and historical parts of his profession, and other occasion, thrown upon any literary undertakthe variety and splender of his general attainments. ing. Able and elegant writers, however, as those These won him a rapid celebrity. Practice, how- whom we have named were known to be, it was conever, and business, which nothing but time can cre- tinually felt that the contributions of Mr. LEGARE ate at a bar already possessing a number of able were, beyond all competition, the most brilliant that

Meanwhile he was slowly adding to these literary honors the more substantial ones of professional brilliant qualities as a speaker and scholar, which success; of which a high token came, about 1830. often serve, by their superiority, but to spread an in his election by the Legislature to the office of Attorney General of his State. That post he continued to occupy until, in 1832, he was, upon the attorney. Mr. LEGARE knew too much what other separation of Belgium from Holland, nominated by Gen. Jackson to the new legation at the former Court. To that station he at once repaired, as one law as the dullest and narrowest of those who have the easy duties of which replaced him amidst the mastered nothing of the profession but its quirks, delights of European scholarship, with a dignity that gave him access every where, and with leisure they are nothing else. He who adorns a masterly to turn that access to account. Already intimately versed in the noble study of national law, rich in the historic knowledge which is its basis, and comin comparison with men who reason almost as much manding nearly all the diplomatic tongues, he needess well than he as they speak; and PATRICK ed nothing, except a little practice of the routine and tormalities of his place, to be one of the most accomplished Ministers that we have ever sent refuge from French oppression, under the liberal erfully contributed to his purpose, was looked on, abroad. His public functions sat lightly on him, therefore, at a Court with which our national relations are not important. Placed there, with a large with all that wrought upon the imagination and the command of his time, in the midst of a country where learning has always flourished, where great Meantime, in becoming more largely professional, and ancient libraries have been accumulated, Paris he general studies of Legaré did not cease. Learn- within easy reach, Gottingen at hand, Berlin not ed pursuits or the sedulous practice of the art of far off, and the learned bodies of Northern Germadelivery filled every interval of professional prepal ny (the most erudite country in the world) ready to ration. Originally, his voice had been harsh, weak, lend him their vast stores, he flung himself afresh and untunable; while a defective shape and ill-pro- into study, with all the ardor of a scholar whom portioned arms (one of which had besides been from | no amount of toil could tame, a genius strong enough his childhood stiffened by disease) seemed to render to take any load of knowledge on his back and walk

have often heard him speak with wonder and delight. Upon the accession of Mr. VAN BUREN to the

Presidency in 1837, he was recalled; leaving be-Oglethorpe University
the glow of his eloquence could express.

Within some two years well as we recollect)

Within some two years well as we recollect)

Congress from the Charleston district, and took hich his talents excited, brought into public his seat almost immediately in the Extra Session, as a member of his State Legislature, for the called by the new Administration to deliberate on believe, of John's Island and Wadma- the measures necessary to remedy the wide and could have their full scope, he took at ignorant tampering with the currency for party purthe highest rank that one unskilled in legis- poses had brought about. In the debates that enment and impatient of practising it sued, his principal speech was, for the wide and high ould acquire. He met, in the very outset of his view which it took of our financial condition, the tinia, they are ever fighting over again the battle of well as splendor of his entire discourse, felt to be a

Brilliant, however, as was the figure which h , in the enthusiasm and the learning of anti-Tariff controversy—a sort of bed of Procrus- made throughout that Congress on all the questions in tes upon which they clap every travelling question which he took part-except, perhaps, that of the contested Mississippi election, where he certainly took the wrong side—he was thrown out at the next election by the coalition which had mean time ensued in Carolina between the Calhoun and the Van Buren parties-enemies that had long exhausted upon each other all the mutual wrongs and vituperation by which party or personal dishonor can be inflicted but destined henceforth to offer, in their sudden and affectionate union, a Christian spectacle such as the world has rarely seen.

Restored by this defeat to the uninterrupted pursuit of his profession, Mr. LEGARE resumed it actively and with great success, both in the courts of his State and before the Supreme Federal Judiciary. In these he argued successfully a number of very important causes. They did not, however, prevent him from taking active part soon after in e great political revolution of 1840; to which he lent, in various parts of the country, the aid of an eloquence admirably fit, by its Neptunian strength, to rouse or to calm the great popular, deep. His parangue at Richmond and that other in New York, n which he drew the most masterly picture ever sketched of the arts of the demagogue and the disastrous passions which they infuse into the multitude, will long be remembered as models of that kind of oratory. About the same period he contributed several very able and learned papers to the New York Review on Demosthenes, his elo- has been claimed as an avowed, accepted, and authentic pro quence and politics, (an admirable vindication of the greatest of ancient orators and statesmen,) with another on the kindred subject of the Athenian Democracy, and a third on the history and character of the Civil Law as a system.

We have thus traced from memory the mair vents of his private and public life down to the ime when his appointment to his late eminent position placed him before the public eye in a manner which makes little further detail necessary. Something we might add in tribute to his many merits. That task, however-if we should ever venture upon it-we must leave for another time.

STEAMBOAT BUILDING IN THE WEST -The Cincinns Gazette of the 23d instant states that there are now on the stocks, just above that city, seventeen steamboats—most of hem first class boats. Seven have already been complet ed since January, and negotiations are going on for the contate Rights and anti-Consolidation; so struction of several more.

THE WHICK OF MARYLAND

The STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE have thought it their duty at this period to call your attention to members of the General Assembly.

The WHIGS of Maryland are earnestly invoked to take that election to heart, and to give it all the aid they are able ment to the honor and prosperity of the State. Amongst Whig party and call into action all the energy they possess.

The first is, the adjustment of the public debt.

The second, the election of a Senator. It is in reference to these, chiefly, that we have thought

The State debt is ostensibly some fifteen millions of dollars. The debt of the city of Baltimore is nearly five mil-

by the regular legitimate action of our public authorities, the representatives duly chosen by the people to act in their

by our State Government upon the petition and recommendation of large portions of the people. They accrued upon money borrowed, from time to time, from our own citizens, from the citizens of other States, and from sundry individuals in foreign countries who had a good opinion of our sagacity in projecting public works, and a still better opinion of our integrity in the fulfilment of any engagement we might make. Therefore they lent us their money—a few, perhaps, from large stores of private wealth, a great many from very moderate means-some individuals even lent us all they were worth, and left themselves no other resource than the interest of the money for their support. This is painfully true of some of our own citizens here in Maryland.

These moneys were borrowed in exact accordance with directions given by our Legislature and city authorities. The faith of the State and city was respectively plighted for their State and city bonds were respectively given, binding—as all above satisfactorily to the People; if they have not the wisdom men supposed, and as was intended-the State and City punc- and courage to answer it fully; then we do not hesitate to say tually to pay the interest on their several loans, during a spethe principal of each debt.

These terms being proffered beforehand by the Representatives of the People of Maryland and of the City of Baltias that every citizen may see and understand the exact posmore to the world, were accepted by friendly individuals, both at home and abroad, with the fullest reliance upon the exalted character of our people for fidelity to their engagements. In that reliance the money was paid to those whom by law we

The money thus acquired was spent under the direction of our public authorities in making roads and canals for the use of our own people, supplying them with great helps towards the carriage of the commodities of our trade and the products of our soil to and from their appropriate markets, whereby great addition has been made to the wealth and means of Maryland, and great aid given to the cultivation and improvement of our soil.

The works to which these moneys were applied have not

yet been wholly completed: for that reason they do not make an equivalent return in annual divided profits for the interest of the debt incurred in constructing them. Some of them. perhaps, may not make this equivalent for a few years, even

These works belong to us, the people of Maryland. They nual divided profits, a sum sufficient to pay the interest we of Maryland, paid nothing for them, but owe the whole money subscribed by the State to the persons who lent it. Although the State has paid nothing for these works, it re ceives from one of them—the Baltimore and Ohio Railroadin which it had originally subscribed one million of dollars, an income of about seventy thousand dollars a year. Yes the State does not pay out of that income of seventy thourowed in order to obtain that income. It receives profit from

The city of Baltimore honorably meets all its engagements; and, though encumbered with texation threefold than that of the rest of the State, faithfully pays every cent required both for its own and the State debt. Nothing is so little imagined in Baltimore as a failure to pay ctually its debt, principal and interest; nothing so abl rent to the people of Baltimore as a violation of their faith. Certainly every right-minded man in Maryland will say, Pay faithfully the interest of our debt; make every effor that honest men ought to make to pay't; if the money can-not be raised to day raise it to-morrow, and do not let any man believe that it will not surely be paid.

land will borrow money and use it, but will not pay it back we would, with one heart and mind, have answered such a saying as a base calumny, and have resented it as an insult. Not a man, woman, or child of Maryland parentage but would have felt that saying to be an insult.

During the last three or four years a party has arisen in some parts of the United States who have set themselves to speculating upon the obligation of the State to pay a debt contracted by the State. That party has studied to pick flaws in State contracts; and having found space for a quibble in raised by a tax of one dollar on the thousand of asses the contract, or, that failing, imagined a flaw, have come out boldly and proclaimed the obligation to pay altogether void These men claim to be the benefactors of the people, because they have taught the people a quibble by which they might shuffle off their debt. They insist that the State having got money by a false pretence—that is, as some of them have argued, by a law which had no force—and the money having gone into the public treasury for public uses, the people were the contract by which the State got the money was, as they affirmed, void from the beginning. What name can we give to this wretched chicanery?

people ought to do: Either affirm the contract and pay interest and principal when due, or disaffirm it and return the money : not set aside the contract and keep the money too. In Maryland there was a time when we had only heard of

these things. distion could taint our souls or even find breath within our We proclaimed in many public ways that however crippled Maryland might be in her resources, however unhappily constrained to delay her debt, whilst we had hearts homes, lands or goods, Repudiation was a word that could not be spoken to her people; that the utterance of it would stir up revolt in every man's mind, and rouse that ancient sensibility to duty which, as in the war of the Revolution it poured out Maryland blood like water, would now impel the sacrifice of worldly wealth to preserve her honor plighted in peace.
With grief and shame all good men inhabiting our State

have lately been made aware that this proclamation was but It seems that Repudiation has been secretly nursed in the

bosom of certain of the people. It has been growing up when no one suspected it. Very recently, within the past year, it has appeared openly amongst us, and has come at length to challenge the public support. The message of the Governor, at the opening of the last General Assembly, recognised its existence, apologized for its

extravagances, and even gave it so much countenance as to argue that on legal grounds it might, perhaps, he in the wrong; upon the whole, that it had better not push matters ust now. That message filled many minds with distrust The proceedings of the House of Delegates in the matter of the Treasurer was another sign. A faithful, zealous, and capable officer, distinguished above all other qualities for his that behalf notoriously gave confidence to our credit abroadwas dismissed from the Treasury, not only without pretext for the act, but even with high commendation for his ability and worth, and another chosen in his place noted for at least

State to make prevision for her debt; unknown to the community of Maryland, for the most part, as regards any These were the signs of last winter.

More recently, political meetings have been held in certain parts of the State, the object of which was to embody the doc trine of Repudiation in an effective and mischievous shape

an equivocal opinion on this great question of the duty of the

nd introduce it into the public policy of the State. These meetings have been conducted with the aid and sup port of native Marylanders high in public trust as represer the people that repudiation was their right and their duty. I edure of the Democracy of Maryland.

We take great pleasure in doing an act of justice to a por tion of our political opponents, by proclaiming the fact that a large body of those who call themselves the Democracy of the city of Baltimere promptly assembled together upon the first idings of the movement of the self styled democracy elsewhere, and indignantly repudiated repudiation and the repu-diators—making it known that they will take neither part nor We thank our Baltimore opponents for this wholesome abjuration, and take comfort in finding such evidence of an upright and honorable patriotism.

Still we cannot but feel-seeing what has passed in other States, witnessing what is present and conjecturing what is believe that a time has come in which it is our duty as Whigs to awaken our friends to what is going on, and to call besides upon all that portion of those in the habit of thinking themselves to be the Democratic party, who are untainted by this heresy of repudiation, to join the Whigs in the effort to vindicate the bonor of our beloved land from these disgraceful assaults upon it : to call upon every good citizen to take his post upo the watch; upon every right-minded man, every faith pre-serving, law-abiding member of our community; in short, upon every true and worthy son of Maryland who has a bo-

It has been the policy of party leaders and demagogues party, and thereby lay, perhaps, what they supposed might be a foundation for some action towards repudiation, by charging the creation of the State debts upon that party. We will not revive a discussion on that point.

It is sufficient to say, what every man who has noted the progress of public affairs in the State knows to be true, that the public works in Maryland have been fostered in past time with great zeal by both parties. That there has never been an administration in the State since the works were commenced that did not favor these works and urge their con

The Canal, which is the great source of our embarrass. ments, has always been anxiously pressed upon the Legisla-ture by the upper counties, under the influence of public men for the most part hostile to the Whigs: at least as often

against the Whigs as on their side.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, although mainly originating with the Whigs of Baltimore, who have subscribed and paid nearly three millions of their own money to it, and who have always ardently sustained it through all its difficulaccorded to it by the most public spirited portions of the pro-fessing democracy. Being now a successful work, it has even come into favor with the rest of those professing to be ple of our State.

both in the State and city government.

The Tide Water Canal was the project of individuals in

a neighboring State. It has been indiscriminately advocated and supported by both parties. Be all this as it may, it is too late to complain that the MARYLAND IS PLIGHTED, and that faith is too sacred to b argued away in miserable party recriminations.

The only question now is, how are we to redeem our plight ed faith?

We look to the Whig party to answer that question. The People look to them, and will call upon them to assume the management of the public affairs. Their opponents have tried it and have failed; and the People now expect the Whigs ed faith ?

to take the control of the State. put matters in train for a final adjustment: in such train

to make good our promises. No administration of the State ple either of Maryland or the United States. The Whige are competent to perform this duty, and to lead the State out of all its difficulties. They have already,

on various occasions, indicated their policy.

They originated the proposition of the last session to dispose of the State's interest in all the public works. If that measure has not gone into effect, it is because the legislation in reference to it was defective. Constraints and conditions were imposed which may be found impracticable. It may be modified and carried into successful operation.

That measure is one of great relief.

mployed towards the liquidation of the debt. Apart from ts value in this respect, it is better, as a matter of good policy, hat the State should be disconnected from the public works average value, in a se which, very manifestly, the State is unable to manage with any advantage to the people. They formed temptation and opportunity to political corruption, and ought to be kept aloof more of our public debt—leaving belief

We have already stated that the debt is ostensibly some one million and a quarter of These are the two great q.

There is reason to believe that the State's property in the gross the public attention in fifteen millions of dollars. There is reason to believe that the State's property in the gross the public atte Canal can be sold for five millions, payable in State bonds; that the purchasers who get it at that price will find motive o accomplish, what on all sides is so much desired, the com- will belong to the next Legi pletion of the work to the Alleghany. If they purchase at all of opinion between the

will be with that view. will be with that view.

The State now holds four millions two hundred thousand ter, are understood to b dollars in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stock. This in- the last session to erest can be disposed of at the par value in bonds ; that is to say, they can get four millions two hundred thousand dollars

water Canal may probably, if not now very soon hereafter, produce two millions in bonds.

he bonds of the State, which being cancelled, would leave but four millions of the original debt unpaid.

f half a million of Bank stocks, and has besides a sinking o nearly twelve hundred thousand dollars. The residue of actual principal debt, uncovered by means very little more than two millions and a quarter. The arears of interest may be estimated at one million more. Thus he whole State debt, principal and interest, beyond the funds in possession, would be reduced, if this plan should be vigorsly and successfully prosecuted, to a sum little exceeding three millions and a quarter, requiring about two hundred thousand dollars a year for the interest

property.

If it were but a mere question of money, and not one nor and good faith, is there any thing in this view of our condition to excite the fears or justify the despondency of those who are, or who affect to be, so much alarmed at our debt ? If this plan of redemption should not be fully realized, and the residue of debt left behind were twice what we have stated it, does it present a case to excuse one of our citizens for proclaiming the State insolvent? Insolvent! by reason of a debt amounting to a yearly charge of one dollar on a thousand, or two dollars on a thousand? A farmer, with real estate valued at ten thousand dollars, and a mort Obviously, one or the other of two things in such case the gage upon it for ten dollars or twenty dollars, payable yearly, proclaiming that charge to be equivalent to bankruptcy Who can credit that such an estimate is made of Maryland faith and hosor by any man within her confines? If the whole debt were stated at five millions-our assessment being about two hundred millions, as the value of all the property the State-this sum of five millions would be two and half per cent. on the whole assessed property: se that twenty-five dollars paid on every thousand would extinguish the whole debt, principal and interest. There are many nations in which the people bear a heavier tax than this per annum. The contemplation of this aspect of our affairs surely presents nothing which a virtuous resolve and patient perseve-

rance may not successfully encounter.

The public works are chiefly beneficial in the aids they supply to agriculture and commerce, not in the annual divided profits they afford to those who make them. The Baltiore and Ohio Railroad, it is said, transports near two hundred thousand barrels of flour a year. This is done upon an average cost of about thirty five cents on the barrel. struction of that road the carriage of flour for the same distance cost an average of one dollar and a quarter. Here is a saving in the transportation of that single comm dity on one road, to say nothing of the canal, of about one hundred and eighty thousand dollars a year. This saving, r gain, for it is clear gain, accrues mainly to citizens of Maryland, and would alone pay the interest on three millions of

This fact is but an illustration, and shows that if the public works have brought a temporary necessity for taxation, they have also brought with them a permanent resource to pay it. They have brought, besides this present advantage. increase of population, increase of industry, increase of cul-tivation and fertility, and increase of the money value of land resources which, day by day, are becoming more valuable, and which will in brief years overbalance the debt that was reated to procure them.

Is there any thing to give occasion for dejection, or righten us from looking our condition in the face? To the Whigs, we repeat, the State expects it from their patriotism that they will address themselves to these embarassments of the day with an enlightened and brave purpose o set all right; than not set them right, better leave the control to those impotent men who have heretofore blenched before the crisis as unequal to its encounter, and who have brought disaster out of their imbecility and lack of courage.

The next subject to which we invoke your attention is the

The Whig party, having the control of the State Senate ast winter, refused to concur in the election of a Senator to epresent Maryland in Congress for the next six years.

Some of our political friends have doubted whether this ostponement of the election was proper.

Whatever any of us may have heretofore thought, we are persuaded that all now believe that the course pursued by e Whigs of the Senate was just, wise, and safe.

There was no positive requirement of law compelling the election at that session. The usage of the Legislature on this proceeding has been various.

The Senater has been frequently elected during the session. Derhaps, 8 Congress at which he took his seat—as often, perhaps, as

liscriminately concurred in this usage.

The public service was not likely to suffer by it, because in the first four weeks of the meeting of Congress there is but little occasion of business in the Senate: many members

oluntarily absent themselves at that period without apprehension of neglecting any necessary duty.

The motive for refusing to go into the election last winter was a very cogent one.

The Whigs deemed it of the highest importance that the

senator to represent Maryland for the next six years should be friendly to the extinguishment of the State debt—especially that he should in nowise be infected with repudiation. The party who style themselves Democrats had an accidental majority on joint-ballot—a majority not given them intentionally by the people, but given rather by unfortunate and wayward divisions of the Whig candidates in several Whig counties—Montgomery, Somerset, and others.

those to forget, in this cause, all past political differences, and placed—in the circumstances existing at that time, and which to rally with us to the rescue of the spotless name of the first still exist—in a position which would have given him the de-

cision of the political complexion of the Schale of the United States on the great question of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.

These circumstances were produced by the contrivance of the party calling themselves the Democracy in Tennessee.

That State had kept the People of the United States two years without a full representation in the Senate, merely because the minority in it could not overbear and control the majority. Rather than permit the majority belief two Whig Senators, they the minority professions to be Democrate keep Senstors, they, the minority professing to be Democrats, kep the State, against law and constitutional duty, two years unrepresented. Thus practising not only a flagrant wrong on their own State of Tennessee, but also upon our State of Maryland and the rest of the Union; for we and the rest of

the Union had a constitutional right to have the Senate of the United States full. Tennessee is yet unrepresented. This conduct on the part of the self-styled democracy of

y no portion of it. In this state of things the Whigs of Maryland-their or ponents having an accidental majority on joint ballot—were invited to unite in electing a Senator opposed to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and consequently opposed to the reduction of State taxation to the amount of the annual share of this State in those proceeds. This presented a question of very deep interest to the per

If the Maryland Senator was to occupy a po Democrats.

The Susquehanna Railroad has been almost exclusively under the control and direction of gentlemen who wish to be considered Democrats. It was first projected by members of that party, and has on all occasions received an extraordinary amount of the favor and patronage of their political friends, both in the State and city government.

The Maryland Senator was to occupy a position in Congress which should be decisive of the vote of the Senat squares the distribution; and the next Presidential election in Congress which should be decisive of the vote of the Senat squares the distribution; and the next Presidential election in Congress which should be decisive of the vote of the Senat squares the distribution; and the next Presidential election is which and the distribution; and the next Presidential election is which should be decisive of the vote of the Senat squares are the distribution; and the next Presidential election is which should be decisive of the vote of the Senat squares are the distribution; and the next Presidential election is which should be decisive of the vote of the Senat squares are the squares are the distribution; and the next Presidential election is which should be decisive of the vote of the Senat squares are the squares a siderate act, the great measure of relief to be derived to State from the public lands, would fall upon the Whigs.

In this condition of things what course did it become the Whigs to pursue? Undoubtedly, it was their duty to post pone the election and submit the whole question the Senator to the people of the State in the next election.

That they have done; and it is now for the people to deide whether they will shut themselves out for six years from

six years in the Senate.

ent. Our Legislature passed resolutions asserting the claim with the measure, gave it body, dimensions, and life, all par-ties in Maryland stood up for our right to the public lands; ing to the States-our State amongst the rest-under the ds of cession by which the United States got them. All parties acquiesced in this right. It never lost its impo with any portion of the people until the distinguished states man of Kentucky became its patron. From that moment party spirit decreed its abandonment by many who had before been its friends; and thus it has now come, through the mera perversity of partisan antipathy, to be the Whig measure, when its intrinsic merit ought to make it the measure of the

When the law for the distribution passed, it consummation of Maryland's first wish-a compliance with The property of the State in the public works is a valuable and available fund. "It is but an obvious suggestion of justice that, in our present difficulties, that fund should be employed towards the liquidation of the debt. Acret form

more of our publ

another subject, though of this question will be promptly disportal Assembly in such a manner a

o complain.

If our friends obtain the cor have little reason to doubt, by proper exertion, they must prompt and effective action upon the subjects we have re may speedily reascend to her accustomed prosper tore confidence in her good name, and wipe away ev which feeble, irresolute, and unenlightened putation.

To accomplish these ends, the Whige

out the State; to appoint county committees for school district, with a view to an effectual canvass of each county. It is time to bring our candidates into public view. best men, and, as they value their success, on no account to permit themselves, in any section of the State, to fall inte their own side. Surely there can be no reasonable objection to selecting candidates through the instrumentality of contive party action can be sustained without it. We earnestly eech those who have heretofore made this mistake to allo no personal rivalries, no prejudice of past times, no preferen ces for individuals unsanctioned by the great body

Whigs in any county, to expose us again to the jeopardy of those contentions by which we have already lost so much.

We are now on the eve of the great Presidential canvass of 1844. In that canvass we ardently desire to reinstate the Whig party in the Councils of the Union, and again conwhig party in the Country wind the Whig strength is adequate to every purpose of national ascendency. Another splendid and more fortunate triumph is before us. Let us prepare for it. Let us prepare for it. us now embody and organize the Whig party of Maryland.
We have explained to you the motive which make it of the
first importance that that organization should be begun at once, and that it should act upon the coming election. we wrong in assuring ourselves that every Whig will do his JAMES HARWOOD.

GEO. R RICHARDSON, WM. H. GATCHELL, WM. REYNOLDS, GEO. M. GILL, THOMAS KELSO JOHN P. KENNEDY, JAMES L. RIDGELY, CHARLES H. PITTS JOHN L CAREY, A. W. BRADFORD, JAMES O. LAW.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 26, 1843

DEATH OF THOMAS SWORDS .- This venerable and estimable nan, the surviving partner of the ancient firm of T. & J. Swords, printers and booksellers—the senior of the existing Swords, Stanford & Co .- died at New York o Wednesday morning, at the age of eighty years. ittle of the early life of the deceased, save that the brothers, Scotia, and established themselves in business more than fifty years ago. We have a volume bearing their imprint—the works of Ann Maria Bleecker—published by subscription, we believe, in 1794—forty-nine years ago. The Meeres Swords & Co. have, for many long years, been the publishing house of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The deceased was an excellent man, who, living or dying, had an enemy.—New York Com. Adv.

A FRAGMENT.-I saw a pale mourner bending over the mb, and his tears fell fast and often. As he raised his hum ble eyes to Heaven, he cried-

My brother! oh, my brother!" A sage passed that way and said -

For whom dost thou mourn ?"

"One," replied he, " whom I did not sufficiently love while iving, but whose inestimable worth I now real.
"What would'st thou do if he were restored to thee?"

The mourner replied, "that he would never offend him by an unkind word, but would take every occasion to show his friendship if he could but come back to his fond embrace." "Then waste not thy time in useless grief," said the sage; but, if thou hast friends, go and cherish the living, rememering that they will be soon be dead also."

A HINT.-Mr. Estabrook, formerly clergyman of Atl no less than for fervent unaffected piety and genuine benevolence. There are many anecdotes connected with his long ministry—and he died at a very advanced age—which are we worth preserving. Towards the last of his life a proposition increase his salary to an amount corresponding with th creased expenses of living and the increased wealth of the society. The motion was in a fair way of passing, when, to the surprise of every one, the old gentleman rose and beg-ged his friends not to vote a larger sum for him. He asked it as a favor of the parish. Some one in the lift it was not ged his friends not to vote a larger sum for it as a favor of the parish. Some one in at the fact, as had been stated, that the prosufficient for his support. Mr. Estabroc begged that they would not vote him friends pressed around him to inquire the declared peculiar and of rather a private as pressed, however, he stated his indocument had taken. He declared that he was oppose more money, because it reason difficult to get. to voting any more money, because it was so diffic ly been roted! The people were